

VOTE TO DAY TO HIT ITALY'S SOCIALISTS

Greatest Political Campaign Under 1848 Constitu- tion Ends.

NEW DISTRICTS BALLOT Fascisti, Who Swerved Country From Anarchy, Influence Elections.

TEST FOR THE PREMIER

**Giolitti Attacks Nitti, Who
Says Emigration to U. S.
Has Cut His Vote.**

Rome, May 14.—The greatest political campaign Italy has known since the granting of the Constitution in 1848 closed here to-day on the eve of the general elections. Heretofore there have been 508 members of the Chamber of Deputies. As a result of the elections to-morrow this number will be increased by representatives of Trentino, Venezia, Giulia and Istria, and in the renewal of the Chamber it is expected that the Socialist representation will be decreased materially.

In the last elections in November, 1919, the Socialists returned 156 Deputies, or a third more than the strength of their party in Italy justified, due largely to the middle class element not voting. Since then there has been a steadily increasing opposition to the Socialists, and the determined stand regarding them and their demands by the Government, headed by Giovanni Nitti, the Premier, has strengthened this opposition materially. They are now split into three factions—the Communists, under the leadership of Signor Bombacci; the Unionists, the largest faction, led by Signor Serrati, and the Moderates, under Signor Tirati. This split occurred coincident with the general convention held in Leghorn last fall.

Cause of Socialist Decline.

One of the chief causes for the expected decrease in Socialist representation is the opposition created by the Fascisti, or Extreme Nationalists, who have led the reaction and fostered a nationalist spirit, and the Communist doctrine, which for a time this year appeared to some observers to be about to sweep all Italy into anarchy. However, the Socialists have in their party some men of proved ability, and competent observers here declare that once the Socialist party has overthrown its disturbing element in the party councils the real leaders will find themselves nearer to the Government position than they ever were.

The Fascist was an outcome of the war, in which Italy spent her wealth and gave up the flesh of her youth. In this campaign they joined forces with Nationalists on a platform which comprised the demands of both Fascist and Nationalists.

This platform demanded: First, support of the aspirations of Adriatic dominion extending to Dalmatia; second, opposition to total or extensive disarmament; third, opposition to collective and workmen's participation in the management of the industrial plants, which was the chief Socialist demand; fourth, a speedy settlement of the claims of men who were wounded in the war; and fifth, insistence on the pledges and aspirations for which Italy fought in the war.

The campaign has proved that this party will be a real factor in the result of the election to-morrow. Obviously some of its demands do not represent the aspirations of the Italian majority, but observers believe it will poll a good vote and that it will be a factor in Italian politics, although it probably will lose importance gradually as economic and social conditions improve in Italy.

Fascisti Act Opportunely.

It entered the political arena at a time when Italy, feeling the defeats she had experienced in the Paris peace conference and the severe travail of the aftermath of the world war, was regarded by the radicals as the most fertile field in Europe outside of Russia for Bolshevism. The Fascisti met this menace to face and fought it with nationalistic spirit which their leaders characterized as true to the very best traditions of Italian patriotism. It is expected that the vote their candidates will receive to-morrow will show at least a measure of the reversion from Socialism.

The two other leading political parties in the campaign are the Democratic-Liberal and the Italian Popular party. The platform of the former was set forth in the note in which Premier Giolitti asked the King to dissolve Parliament and which Emmanuel did on April 8. Adherents of this party characterize it as "a platform of order and democratic evolution."

The Premier in his note to the King said in part: "Now that Italy has attained her natural frontiers, her foreign policy must stress the development of international trade for the sake of the Italian people and of the economic influence, new markets for Italian goods and new avenues of emigration, so that her visible and invisible exports may be increased and her necessities imports of coal and other raw materials. The Liberal party proposes a law whereby the assent of Parliament will be necessary before an international treaty may become effective."

Economy and Heavy Taxes.

"A programme of strict economy and heavy taxation is proposed in order to eliminate the present budget deficit which as a result of recent legislation has already been reduced from one to four billion lire for the fiscal year 1920-1921. The taxation programme calls for heavy penalties upon the more wealthy classes."

"The platform demands a wide reform in the system and execution of justice and the revision of laws so as to meet the requirements of new provinces and the present conditions of the country."

"The party platform proposes that it be rendered possible for competent private institutions to take their place in the national educational system, the State still retaining control, however, through the institution of the State examination."

"Now that Italy's international situation has clarified, her military and naval programme must be revised so that the requirements of national defence being taken into full account the military and naval establishments may not weigh too heavily upon the State nor military duties upon the citizen."

"The platform contemplates the intensive development of the cooperative movements in all fields on industry and labor, the division of large estates through legal process into smaller farms so as to increase production and give work to a larger number of hands, and

HOTELKEEPERS OF FRANCE PROTEST TAX ON TOURISTS

**Six Franc Levy Proposed Would Drive Away Visitors
to Belgium and Germany, They Say—
Compromise Suggested.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, May 14.

French hotel keepers are protesting bitterly against a proposal to charge foreigners a tax of 6 francs a day, declaring that this will tend to drive American visitors to Belgium and Germany and Italy, where the special tourist tax has been abolished, even in the better known resort hotels.

The bill for this tax will come up for discussion before the end of this month. According to the present provisions, the proposed law will be applicable to every foreigner for at least ninety days after arrival in France, a special receipt being issued whereon successive hotel keepers will mark the number of days for which the tax is collected.

As an alternative the owners' syndi-

cate has proposed a variable tax, which would be collected at the frontier, thus relieving the hotel keepers of the burden of the tax, and also of the disputes which are certain to follow when the visitors find their weekly bills unexpectedly augmented.

But this would merely provide a retaliatory tax to offset the American head tax, politicians declare, and in order to justify its existence nations like England, Italy and Belgium would have to give more favorable treatment than the United States, inasmuch as they do not charge a fee for admission when French citizens visit their countries.

Probably a compromise will be reached, whereby a small fee of 5 francs, for instance, will be collected at the frontier from incoming and outgoing passengers, in addition to the ordinary visa fees.

Italy Is Full of Hope.

"Mustering all her available forces, Italy faces the future with faith and certainty. She is assured of a sound financial policy and healthy industrial activity, as well as increasing commerce. Our elections will herald to the world that Italy is for progress along constitutional lines, and that there is within her borders no shelter for revolutionary movements."

An interesting feature of the campaign just closed is that the followers of the Socialist party, who have been the victims of the Constitutional Opposition, headed by Francesco Nitti, formerly Premier, and his friends, Signor Nitti declared he was here of reelection, although he admitted that some of his friends might fail to be returned.

"I would be more certain of my election," he said, "if two-thirds of my faithful followers in the province of Potenza had not emigrated to New York."

PARIS WANTS BATHS ON AMERICAN PLAN

Yankee Plumbers Best and a
Senator Suggests French
Cooks for Brides.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Herald.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, May 14.

American plumbers, because they are superior to Frenchmen at that trade, are needed in France if the nation is to have adequate bathing facilities, according to Senator Hugues le Roux, in the *Echo de Paris*.

While complaining of the difficulty of obtaining baths in France the Senator does not approve the English "tub," being apparently under the impression that the English tub only ice cold baths which he gives as the reason that they are the people most afflicted "with catarrh and other pulmonary and nasal infirmities." What he urges is the American system, installed by an American plumber. The French plumbers do not understand their business, according to the Senator.

"The American plumber is an extraordinary virtuoso compared with whom ours are but poor tyros," he says. "Consider how often the Paris bath with its gas heater does not work, and how long it takes to fill it with water that has reached a temperature that will allow one to plunge into it without fear of catching bronchitis."

"If one complains, the plumber says that it is because there is no gas pressure, and the gas man replies that it is because the apparatus is no good. In the United States, on the other hand, hot water is always ready. The only real remedy that I can suggest is for us to marry our French cooks to American plumbers. Thus in a quarter of a century we should get a generation of efficient experts who would make the fortune of French hotels."

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FRANK JONES CLAIMS WINDFALL IN PRAGUE

Escapes From Milwaukee, but
Wants to Come Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, May 14.

The disappearance of Frank Jones from an asylum in Milwaukee, Wis., has been cleared up. Jones, who is now known as Wenzel Fischler, originally hailed from Bohemia. When he appeared under his Czech name before the Foreign Office officials in Prague and said his home was in Milwaukee, he was asked whether he had ever heard of the escape of a man named Jones from a Wisconsin mad house.

"I do not," he replied. "I have been asked to locate Jones in some asylum here, but we have been unsuccessful," an official told him. "It is unfortunate, because there is \$500 ready for transmission to any one here who will serve as his guardian."

"That is what I am here for," replied Jones. "No, I am not the guardian for Jones, but I am Jones himself. I did not like the accommodations in Milwaukee, so I used \$300 I had concealed to return to Europe. Now that it is spent I would like to get the money belonging to me. I can return to the United States, because I am sure do like that country."

Prague Government officials insist that Jones no longer shows any signs of insanity and are investigating whether payment of the claim will cause international complications.

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BLIND TO READ BY EAR WITH NEW INVENTION

Device Produces Print in
Form of Musical Notes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, May 14.

London, May 14.—Blind persons will now be enabled to read their favorite daily newspaper along with the other members of the family, according to Archibald Barr, emeritus professor of engineering at Glasgow University, who in an address described the mechanism of a British invention for that purpose.

The lecturer explained that the reading was accomplished by producing in a telephone receiver a series of musical notes representing the various letters as these were passed over by the instrument in traversing a line of printing.

The sense of hearing, therefore, is employed instead of the sense of sight.

At present the cost of the device is almost prohibitive, but it is hoped soon to make it available to the thousands doomed to darkness through loss of sight.

SPINNERS' SIZE SETS MONTE CARLO BETS

**Fat Man, Big Numbers Win;
Thin Man, Small Numbers,
Is One System.**

'KILLINGS' LIVE IN CASINO

**Heavy Losses to Institution
Prove Big Card for Ad-
vertising.**

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 14.—There is one infallible way of winning money at Monte Carlo, writes a correspondent of the *London Times*, and that is this: When a fat man is spinning the wheel bet on the high numbers; when it is a thin man bet on the low. It stands to reason—does it not?—that a small man cannot throw big numbers. Another good plan is to put your stake in front of you, shut your eyes and push it out on the table with a rake. The God of Chance, being blind, naturally likes blind people. Which also stands to reason, does it not? There you have the whole philosophy of roulette.

Of course there are people who tell you that you have no right to begin to gamble until, at least, you know the order of the numbers, both on the wheel and the table, by heart. Otherwise, how can you tell the difference between numbers—to the last throw but one, so that you can know where the ball is coming back to?

Also you can buy elaborate and infallible systems, which make no mention of roulette.

Three days ago here a man won, at one of the tables, 37,000 francs at a single coup. The rules, it should be explained, forbid a larger stake than will produce more than 6,000 francs at a single bet. But, having staked the limit on an individual number, you can also lay bets—each to the limit—on the various combinations of that number as well as on the "color," the "high or low," odd or even, the "dozen"—whether the first, second or third of the thirty-six numbers—and so forth.

I am told, but I have not calculated it, that it is thus possible to win over 80,000 francs on a single turn of the wheel. But 37,000 is good enough and the friend who had seen it and told me added: "And that loss of 37,000 will be worth \$20,000 to the house." He probably underestimated it.

As it was three days ago, the man who won the money has probably lost it again by now and in any case the fame of it has brought a number of new gamblers to the table.

It is by such advertisements that the Casino thrives. Almost every year new books telling you how to win at Monte Carlo are published. Every year series of charming articles are written for one journal or another analyzing various "systems."

One presumes that the writers receive no payment from the Casino for their labor. But how handsomely it could afford to pay them! There is surely no money making institution in the world which gets so much and such admirable free advertisement as the Societe des Bains de Mer (as the proprietary organization is called) of Monte Carlo.

The one cardinal and dominant fact is that there is always one extra chance in 37 against the better. The odds are 19 to 18 in favor of the house. With absolutely even luck, in every 37 bets you will lose one more than you will win. The odds are all calculated on the basis of the thirty-six numbers on the table, and the thirty-seventh number (zero) is the perquisite of the establishment. It is a qualification the game is absolutely fair.

Few sane men, I think, suspect the Casino of cheating. It does not need to. That thirty-seventh chance—which is no chance but a certainty—is sufficient. It operates inevitably, as remorselessly as "the blind Fury with the abhorred shears" does at the end of the life of each of us.

The tables in the various salles in the Casino and the Sporting Club do not all run for the same hours. Also some of them are for trente et quarante and not for roulette. But I believe it is fair to say that the results of about equivalent to twenty-one tables at roulette running for ten hours a day. At all events the rough calculation will suffice.

Now, the time taken by each turn of the wheel, with the necessary settlements, is about three minutes; or it has been when I have timed it in these last days. That is to say that on one or other of the 21 tables seven coupe are being cleaned up every minute. The house wins one bet in every 37; and it is, again, not unfair to reckon that same number—37—as the average number of bets on every table, taking the two ends together. There may be only 10 or 200. But 37 is not an unjust average. Therefore, if seven tables clear up each minute, in each minute the house is seven bets to the good.

The average unit staked is impossible to guess. The bets range all the way from the humble 5f. white counter to (rarely) the permitted limit of six plaques of 1,000f. each. But whatever the average unit is, the Casino wins it seven times over every minute, or 420 times every hour, or 4,200 times each day.

So far as the individual is concerned, that 37th chance—the pesky zero—may not operate to his disadvantage in a long sitting, and if luck is with him he will win. Or it may operate so actively as to ruin him in half an hour. But regarding the public as a single bettor, that bettor is roughly losing regularly to the tables 4,200 units (subject to more accurate calculation) every day in the year.

It has to be so. The Casino, with all its adjuncts, is an immensely costly institution to support. Besides its own upkeep it provides the money which makes Monte Carlo the most beautifully ordered and most luxuriously appointed town in the world. The dividends of the Societe, after all, are not for the secret. And the public has to pay for it all. Against that inexorable 37th chance no system is of any avail, except for the fun of working at it and for the pleasure of self-deception. Even the fat man and the thin man are powerless.

'UNIVERSAL AUNTS' BUSY IN LONDON

Escorts for School Children
and Guides for Tourists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, May 14.

London, May 14.—There is a growing demand for "aunts" to escort schoolboys and schoolgirls who are passing through London on their way to and from school for vacations.

Also keen on securing the services of "aunts" for sightseeing and shopping expeditions. This has led to the formation of an association called "Universal Aunts," composed of about seventy cultured women experienced in travel and having linguistic ability.

Their sphere of usefulness is not confined to the chaperoning of boys, girls and American visitors, as many of the "aunts" are experts in designing dresses and decorating houses.

ON EXHIBITION TOMORROW (MONDAY) IN Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries 40 EAST 45TH STREET

**S. W. Cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
JAMES P. SILO & SON, Auctioneers.**

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

COMMENCING TUESDAY, MAY 17TH,
And the four following days, at 2:30 P. M.,
FOR THE ACCOUNT OF
JAMES McKELVIE

OF LONDON, BANKER AND CAPITALIST
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERESTS,

THE COLLECTION OF Persian Rugs and Chinese Carpets

Also Rare, Antique and Modern Rugs

In all sizes and weaves. Each one being individually a treasure in design, color and workmanship.

THE ABOVE COLLECTION WAS ASSEMBLED BY
MR. H. H. TOPAKYAN,

THE WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR.

During his recent and extensive tour through the Orient, where he purchased this remarkable collection. Only the depressed conditions that exist in the Oriental Countries at the present time would make rug owners desirous of selling their treasures, which would have been impossible to secure in normal times.

Mr. H. H. Topakyan will personally be in attendance during the Exhibition Sale, and will be glad to assist and give valuable information regarding this collection.

THE ABOVE COLLECTION WILL BE ON EXHIBITION
TOMORROW (MONDAY), MAY 16TH.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

489 PARK AVENUE

AMERICANA

FROM THE
ARBURY LIBRARY
AND THE STOCK OF THE LATE
GEORGE D. SMITH

May 16, at 8:15

75 PICTURES BY
JAS. N. ROSENBERG
AND
117 PICTURES BY
MARSDEN HARTLEY

May 17, at 8:15

THIRTY-FIVE OLD STRING INSTRUMENTS

BROUGHT FROM EUROPE
By F. C. GALLO

May 19, at 2:30

COACHING HUNTING AND RACING SCENES

THE COLLECTION OF
WM. BREWSTER

May 19, at 8:15

THE FIRST ART TREASURES EXPORTED FROM THE ZIONIST STATE

IRIDESCENT EGYPTIAN,
GREEK AND ROMAN GLASS;
GREEK AND ROMAN
BRONZES; RINGS,
INTAGLIOS, COINS, SCARABS

COLLECTED BY
AZEEL KHAYAT

TOGETHER WITH
ITALIAN AND
FRENCH BROCADES

COLLECTED BY
CHARLES PALLACE

May 20, 21, at 2:30

THE LIBRARY OF W. H. CULLMORE

OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
WITH SOME ADDITIONS

INCLUDING
THE RARE PARIS EDITION
OF JEFFERSON'S NOTES ON
VIRGINIA, CHAP BOOKS,
STANDARD SETS, BOOKS ON
CALIFORNIA AND CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE

May 23, 24, 25, at 2:30

THE MODERN LIBRARY

OF
DR. H. SEIDLER

OF NEW YORK CITY
INCLUDING
MANY FIRST EDITIONS
AND BOOKS WHICH
ARE OUT OF PRINT

May 26, 27, at 2:30
and 8:15

SALES BY MR. F. A. CHAPMAN

LAST SALES OF THE SEASON

At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
ON FREE VIEW TO-MORROW (MONDAY)
Continuing Until the
UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
Wednesday Afternoon of This Week at 2:15

Antique Chinese Porcelains, Carved Jades and Other Hard Stones, Snuff Bottles, Mandarin Necklaces, Bronzes and Textiles.

BEING PART II. OF THE COLLECTION OF
K. T. WONG, OF SHANGHAI

TO WHICH HAS BEEN ADDED A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
Japanese and European Ivory Carvings

Catalogue mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.

ALSO ON FREE VIEW TO-MORROW (MONDAY)

and Continuing Until Date of Sale
An Extensive and Exceptionally Interesting
Collection of
OLD HOOK RUGS

FORMED DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS BY
MR. C. E. LAWRENCE
OF BELMONT, MASS.

TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
On Thursday and Friday Afternoons of This Week

May 19th and 20th, at 2:15 o'clock

Illustrated Catalogue mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.

The Sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
first, to the chaperoning of boys, girls
and American visitors, as many of the
"aunts" are experts in designing dresses
and decorating houses.

THE ABOVE COLLECTION WILL BE ON EXHIBITION
TOMORROW (MONDAY), MAY 16TH.

CHANDLER SIX

Famous For Its Marvelous Motor

\$1930

Chandler has No "Mark Up"

to Mark Off

CHANDLER built the first Light Six and the first Six
to sell for less than \$2,000. That was eight years ago.
It's a bigger car today, more powerful, most highly refined.
And it still sells for less than \$2,000.

In this period of eight years more than 140 manufac-
turers making automobiles at the time Chandler entered
the field, or who have gone into the business within this
period, have discontinued for one reason or another. The
Chandler lives and thrives.

Chandler price has never been marked up because of
an oversold condition. And today Chandler has no mark
up to mark off.

We repeat, Chandler is the Most Closely Priced Fine Car

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, \$1930
Two-Passenger Roadster, \$1930
Four-Passenger Dispatch Car, \$2010
Four-Passenger Roadster, \$1930
Seven-Passenger Sedan, \$3030
Four-Passenger Coupe, \$2930
Limousine, \$3530
(Prices f. o. b. Cleveland, Ohio)

Cord Tires Standard Equipment

Massoline Motor Car Co.,
Jersey City

W. C. D. Motor Car Co.,
Newark

Elsey Motor Co.,
Bronx

Farrell Auto Co.,
Brooklyn

1884 Broadway at 62nd Street

THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO